THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9621. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, MAY 5, 1783.

By order of the Right Honourable
The Lord Provoft, Magiſtrates and Council of the
City of Edinburgh,
THE EDINBURGH RACES
Are to begin on Monday the 14th day of July next.
The particulars will be afterwards advertiſed.

FLAX, HEMP, ASHES, and HOPS.

JOHN THOMSON and CO. have the following GOODS for SALE, at their Warehouſe, Quality-ſtreet, Leith, viz.

FLAX——Theſſenbaten Rakita,
Memel Rakita,
HEMP——Riga Rein,
Peterſburgh clean,
Memel clean,
Codilla.
ASHES——Beſt Crown Pearl,
Barilla,
Wear.
HOPS——A few bags and pockets.

N. B. The above ſold on moderate terms, and ſix months credit given, or diſcount for money.

MISS SIMPSON, having been Governeſs in ſeveral reſpectable families, propoſes to teach Young Ladies the following branches of Education, viz. French, Spinnet, and perfecting Engliſh on Mrs Baker's plan, (by whom ſhe was taught.) The Ladies to attend from ten o'clock forenoon to one, and from four to ſix in the afternoon. During theſe five hours, the above articles will be taught alternately, upon moderate terms. A day-boarder or two will be accepted of. And, to accommodate ſuch Ladies as cannot attend during the above hours, private hours will likewiſe be given.

Miſs Simpson will pay every attention in her power to facilitate the improvement of thoſe ſhe may have the honour to be intruſted with, and will endeavour to learn her pupils to ſpeak French, as ſhe will always converſe with them in that language.

N. B. The teaching to commence on the 19th current. And for further particulars, enquire at Miſs Simpſon, at her lodgings, Mrs Strachan's, Briſto Street, oppoſite to Middleton's entry.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

To be Sold by public Roup, in the Hotel, Canongate, Edinburgh, upon Monday next, the 12th May current,

A Large and Elegant Aſſortment of all kinds of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, conſiſting of a great variety of Mahogany Tables, Chairs, &c. &c.

A number of Mahogany Bed-Frames, in the neweſt taſte, hung with beautiful copperplate and Manchueſter ſtripe curtains, lined and fringed; with Window Curtains, Down Beds, Hair and Wool Matreſſes, Engliſh Blankets, Counterpanes, &c.

A great variety of Carpets, neweſt patterns; Tent Beds, two Mahogany Book-caſe Beds, Linens, China, Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

The furniture, which is all new within theſe two years, and in fine condition, may be viewed at the Hotel any time before the ſale.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon on that and the following days, and to continue till all is ſold off.

Pittenweem, March 7. 1783.

AT a General Meeting of ſeveral Heritors, and a numerous body of Burgeſſes and Inhabitants of this Burgh, in the Town-houſe aſſembled, Mr John Smith watchmaker was unanimouſly choſen Preſes, when they took under their ſerious conſideration the growing evils flowing from Patronage to this country, in not only driving out from the eſtabliſhed Church many thouſands of people, but the expences they are at in building meeting-houſes and maintaining miniſters, are burdens upon the inhabitants of Scotland, that we fear, in time, will be a means of alienating the minds of the people from Government, as well as making them unable to ſupport it by paying their taxes. Therefore we are moſt heartily willing to join with other ſocieties in taking every lawful and conſtitutional ſtep to obtain a repeal of that pernicious law of Patronage. The meeting alſo agreed in thinking it unneceſſary to declare their ſentiments at large concerning Patronage, as it has been already done by ſo many ſocieties, and in particular by the Kirk-Seſſion of Dundee; and they appoint their Preſes, with Meſſ. James Martin, John Simpſon, William Rymer, James Yule, Alexander Anderſon, and James Richard, as a committee, to correſpond with other committees, and to report to a general meeting.

JOHN SMITH, Preſes.

Pittenweem, March 7. 1783.

THE Burgeſſes of Pittenweem this day took under their conſideration that grievance of having their Magiſtrates and Town Council ſelf-elected, and their having a number of non-reſiding Councillors, ſome of them living in different counties, when the moſt reſpectable trafficking Burgeſſes have no voice in electing their repreſentative in Parliament, nor in electing their Magiſtrates and Council, a grievance which has long been complained of to our Magiſtrates, without effect, which appeared publicly in a letter to the Printer of the Edinburgh Caledonian Mercury, the 15th day of July laſt, by a brother Burgeſs of ours, in order to rouſe the other Burgeſſes of Scotland to join in an application to Parliament for relief of having their Magiſtrates and Councils ſelf-elected. We are now happy to find that noble ſpirit rouſing itſelf for reſtoring our civil liberty; and we return our moſt hearty thanks to that reſpectable body, the Citizens of Edinburgh, for ſetting the example, which we hope our Brother Burgeſſes in Scotland will follow, conſidering how much our religious liberty depends upon our civil.——Therefore, we are moſt heartily willing to join the Citizens in Edinburgh, and the Burgeſſes of other Burghs in applying to Parliament for a more equal mode of election both of Members to ſerve in Parliament, and Magiſtrates and Town Councils. And the Meeting beg leave to ſuggeſt the mode of election they would chuſe, which is this: That all the reſiding Burgeſſes liable in and bearing part of the public burdens of the burgh, annually elect their Magiſtrates and Council, excluding yearly ſervants, honorary Burgeſſes ſervants, and penſioners of the town, or any community within the ſame; and that the Burgeſſes qualified as above, ſhould alſo elect their delegate or member to ſerve in Parliament. And the Burgeſſes appoint their preſes, with Meſſ. John Simpſon, William Rymer, James Yule, Alexander Anderſon, James Richard, Andrew Horſeburgh, and William Bridges, as a committee to join the Committee of the Citizens of Edinburgh, and other Committees in the different burghs in Scotland: Alſo, that the Preſes be authoriſed to correſpond with the Citizens of Edinburgh, and to call General Meetings when neceſſary, and cauſe publiſh the above reſolutions in the Edinburgh Caledonian Mercury, and Advertiſer.

This, in name and by appointment of the Meeting, is ſigned by
JOHN SMITH, Preſes.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

Sale of the Lands of Langſide in Roxburghſhire.

TO be SOLD by public roup at Edinburgh, within the Britiſh Coffeehouſe there, upon Wedneſday the 2d day of July next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands of LANGSIDE, lying within the pariſh of Bowden, and county of Roxburgh. Theſe lands lie contiguous, are wholly arable, and are all incloſed. There is a convenient ſteading of houſes, and ſome valuable aſh and elm trees, upon the premiſſes.

For further particulars apply to Ludovick Grant accomptant in Edinburgh, or to John Tawſe writer there.

For the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

LETTER IV.

To the CITIZENS of EDINBURGH.

GENTLEMEN,

I Took leave of you in my laſt addreſs, by hinting at the danger of giving the Engliſh the leaſt pretence of infringing the great article of the Union, upon which the exiſtence of our country depends; I mean, the proportion of the land tax eſtabliſhed by that treaty. But this ruinous meaſure is a part of the plan of the propoſed reform. Without troubling her brother John Bull, Siſter Pegg is to become *ſole de ſe*. I appeal to the general converſation of the Reformers,—to the ideas every where held forth in their writings; and I appeal to the plain declaration of it to be found in the correſpondence between ZENO of Edinburgh, and CIVIS of Aberdeen.—"Much (this "laſt gentleman obſerves) has been ſaid of the improvements "in [illegible] introduced when we ſhall be entitled to ſend "repreſentatives to [illegible] from *every burgh*, inſtead of "from *the diſtrict*, as at preſent, [illegible] unleſs their "are really to be the repreſentatives of the inhabitants, in place "of that of the council, as they now are, our ſituation would "be infinitely worſe."

If ever Scotland flies to arms, in her own defence, it will be when England ſhall pretend to force *Members of Parliament* upon us for *our money*. It was no wonder, that the idea of our burghs ſending as many as thoſe of England, ſhould have ſtruck the mind of writers abſorbed in contemplating an *equal repreſentation of the people*; for, unleſs the numbers of our repreſentatives are increaſed to one full fourth of the number of the Commons—unleſs we can be put upon a footing with England, we neither can have, nor ought to take any intereſt in *their reformation*. It is our buſineſs to hold by the conſtitution as preſently eſtabliſhed, and to defend it to the laſt. The Houſe of Commons is not a repreſentation of the *people*, but a repreſentation of their *property*; and hence it is that the *majeſty of the people of Scotland* (to uſe a faſhionable term) is made up of forty-five, while that of the people of England conſiſts of no leſs than five hundred and thirteen; and hence alſo it is, that while we pay only 48,000l. they pay within a trifle of two millions. Though Scotland contains at leaſt one-fourth of the people of this iſland, we are by no means poſſeſſed of a fourth of the property; and until we ſhall arrive at the acquiſition of that ſolid ſhare, it is demonſtrated, that there can be no *equality* of repreſentation between the two kingdoms. If, therefore, an equality be, *de facto*, impracticable, it follows as evidently, that all arguments that have been, or can be brought for an equal repreſentation of our people, however plauſible in theory, are impoſſible in practice. An equal diviſion of property can be the only foundation of an equal diviſion of power. The theory of the one is eſtabliſhed by the ſame argument as the other; and the practice as completely excluded by the unalterable nature of things. If the Engliſh mean to give us an equal repreſentation, they muſt begin with giving us an equal ſhare of the goods of the iſland; in which caſe alone we will be able to pay a fourth of the taxes, or 500,000l. in place of 48,000l. but as it is not probable that our Southern neighbours will agree to the revival and execution of this natural, original, inherent right, I am afraid, our wiſdom will be to continue with our old forty-five Members, and our 48,000l.

Since this muſt be our fate, let us coolly annalize the particulars of it.—Can Scotland be as well repreſented in Parliament by forty-five as by one hundred and fifty, the ſhare ſhe ought to have? Is forty-five ſuch a ſhare of legiſlation as to entitle us to be named *freemen*, while the Engliſh loud it over us with five hundred and thirteen? If the anſwer be given in the affirmative, if forty-five is equal to one hundred and fifty, then it follows, that the virtue or eſſence of repreſentation conſiſteth not in *numbers*. We may then be as well repreſented by five as by forty-five, or by *one* as by five *. If, on the other hand, it be anſwered, that the eſſence of repreſentation does conſiſt in *numbers*, then it is undeniable that Scotland is not repreſented in Parliament; that her liberties expired with her own Parliament; and that by the treaty of Union, we were ſtript of the whole of our original, unalienable, inherent rights, and reduced to ſlavery and bondage. The reformers ſuggeſt an eaſy remedy,—an equal right of legiſlation could not be alienated. It may, therefore, at this moment, be reſumed,—"Very well, ſay the Engliſh, we will not diſpute "the point. Let Scotland have a fourth of the members, up"on payment of 500,000l. in place of 48,000l." Would not the voice of this country, from the Orkneys to the Tweed, return the anſwer *no, no, no!* What is it then that our reſtleſs unthinking people would be at? I am afraid that they have no fixed object, but that of creating one of the worſt-timed diſturbances that could poſſibly be imagined. It is the rage of the political patriots deſcended to the people. The former were determined rather to ruin their country than not to have the command of the ruins. The leaders of the latter are determined to have ſomething to ſay to bring themſelves forward in the picture, be the conſequences what they will. It may perhaps be propoſed to make an addition to the number of Parliament, and to give the Scots their proportionable ſhare in that addition. What ſignifies our proportion? It is ſcarcely nine to an hundred. We cannot be repreſented in that manner; and, if we cannot be repreſented, we are better with our *forty-five* than we can be with *fifty-five*. Why ſhould Scotland ſuffer the expence, the confuſion, and the trouble of ſo many additional elections to be impoſed upon her people? Why ſhould we be forced to ſend more of our countrymen and their families to throw away their money in London, if no other purpoſe can be ſerved? Since a ſingle iota of additional power or influence in Parliament cannot be thereby obtained, I inſiſt that our preſent power and influence, ſmall as they are, would be diminiſhed by ſuch a meaſure. The obſervation I am to make upon this may be *new*; but it is the reſult of experience, not ſpeculation. I aſſert that arithmetical proportion does not hold in this buſineſs. Any perſon who has attended as much as I have done to what happens amongſt ſocieties and bodies of men, will find *three* of twelve to be a better intereſt than *five* of twenty; and that *five of twenty* is to be preferred to *ten in forty*. Therefore, I maintain, that the influence of the Scotiſh repreſentation, ſmall as it is at preſent, will be diminiſhed by every proportionate addition to the general number of Parliament; while a real expence, interruption of buſineſs, and a train of inconveniences will be created at home. We ought, therefore, to oppoſe every meaſure of that kind to the utmoſt of our power.

Since none of theſe things will anſwer, the only meaning of a reform in Scotland muſt be a more equal right of voting for the poor *forty-five* we ſend to parliament; that is, The kingdom of Scotland is to be as much diſturbed, as buſineſs as much interrupted, and as great an expence occaſioned in electing her 45, as England ſuffers in aſſembling her 513. We are all to be put in an uproar for nothing;—we are to be at ten times the trouble and expence of electing a fractional part of the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, than the whole Parliament of Scotland formerly coſt us. May not the Parliament of Great Britain do with us what they pleaſe, notwithſtanding of our forty-five, were they even unanimous for their country. If then our national ſhare of Parliament is ſo inſignificant,—ſince we can carry no point for ourſelves, is it not little ſhort of madneſs to inſiſt upon being as much vexed and plagued about our *forty-five*, as if this forty-five formed a Parliament of themſelves, and gave laws to the kingdom.—The mountain is ſeriouſly to be put in labour, in order to bring forth a mouſe.

The right of election of our forty-five, is now aſcertained by the experience of near a century, and at a vaſt expence to individuals. Is this a ſlight advantage to be thrown away in a moment? Are we yet to learn the value of a fixed ſyſtem either in law or government? Though we have not our ſhare in the repreſentation of the iſland, yet we enjoy the full benefit and bleſſings of it. We enjoy the liberty, independence, and ſecurity which Parliament has produced, equally with the Engliſh. They have the power, the trouble, and the expence, and yet we enjoy an equality in the ſolid advantages. Our forty-five are choſen by our freeholders, and the magiſtrates and town-council of our burghs, and they ſcarcely form an eleventh part of Parliament. The next branch of the queſtion is, What advantage could poſſibly accrue to this country, by rendering the election of this eleventh part popular?—My opponents have intimated, that men far ſuperior to the preſent repreſentatives would be choſen; that corruption and influence would be baniſhed from this ſide of the Tweed; and that Scotiſh members would join their brethren of England in voting eternally againſt the Crown and its ſervants; conſequently, upon ſome happy occaſion or other, might throw the balance, and build up the majeſty of the people upon the ruin of monarchy.

Theſe propoſed advantages ſhall be calmly and deliberately conſidered.

ATTICUS.

* In order to ſolve this inextricable difficulty, our old-faſhioned politicians invented the term *Virtual Repreſentation*, a phraſe exploded by their preſent ſucceſſors. It proved for ſome time to be a plentiful ſpring of living waters, for quenching the thirſt of voting in all thoſe who had nothing to do with the buſineſs.

This day is publiſhed,
In One Volume Quarto, Price One Guinea in Boards,
THE HISTORY
OF THE
REIGN OF PHILIP III.
KING OF SPAIN.
BY ROBERT WATSON, L. L. D.
Profeſſor of Philoſophy and Rhetoric, and Principal of St Salvador's College, in the Univerſity of St Andrews; Author of the Hiſtory of the Reign of Philip II.

The period comprehended in this volume reaches from the year 1598 to 1621. Among other important events, it includes the famous truce of twelve years between Spain and the Seven United Provinces: the war in Italy between the Spaniards and the Duke of Savoy; the Origin, Progreſs, and iſſue of the Revolt of the Bohemians, which gave birth to the thirty years war in Germany, that terminated in the peace of Weſtphalia. Theſe events are memorable in themſelves, and in the preſent times peculiarly intereſting, as they ſuggeſt many curious and important points of compariſon.

Printed for Geo. Robinſon, London; and ſold by J. and E. Balfour, J. Bell, and C. Elliot, Edinburgh; of whom may be had,

1. A Collection of FARCES, in 3 vols 12mo. Price 7 s. 6 d. in boards.

Vol. IV will be publiſhed in a few days.

2. Dr Monro's Comparative Anatomy, very greatly enlarged. Price 2 s. in boards.

3. Bell's Syſtem of Surgery, Vol. I. 7 s. bound.

4. —— On Ulcers, 6 s. bound.

THERE is now OPEN FOR SALE, at JOHN NEALL and SON'S Warehouſe, Lower end of the City Guard,
A Quantity of PRINTED COTTONS, MUSLINS, GAUZES, RIBBONS, LACES, and LUTESTRINGS,
which will be ſold much below the uſual prices, for ready money only.

A FARM IN FORFARSHIRE TO LET.

To be LET for ſuch a number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Martinmas next,

THE Farm of EAST GILCHORN, as poſſeſſed by David Ruxton, lying in the pariſh of Inverkeiller, and ſhire of Forfar, conſiſting of about 200 acres, moſtly arable.

Propoſals may be given in to Mr Andrew Pitcairn writer, Dundee; they ſhall be kept ſecret, if deſired.

HOUSE OF BANKTON,
In the pariſh of Preſtonpans.

TO be LET, and entered to at Whitſunday next, the Houſe, Pigeon-houſe, and Offices of BANKTON, with ſeveral Graſs Incloſures, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Erskine of Cambo. The Houſe is large, well-diſpoſed, and elegantly fitted up. It is pleaſantly ſituated in East Lothian, in the neighbourhood of coal, and two market towns, and within ſeven miles of Edinburgh. It commands extenſive and agreeable proſpects, and is well ſupplied with water, from two excellent ſprings.

Any perſon inclining to treat for a ſet may apply to John Buchan writer to the ſignet, James's Court. And the houſe may be ſeen every week day, between the hours of eleven forenoon and two afternoon.

A Stage-coach goes every day to and from Edinburgh to Preſtonpans, which is within half a mile of the houſe.

HOUSE OF PEERS, *Wednesday, April* 30.

Read a second time the loan bill.

Read a first time the East-India dividend bill.

Heard counsel further in the cause between the Duke of Queensberry and Sir William Douglas. Affirmed the decree.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Wednesday, April* 30.

Passed the recruiting bill, and ordered it to the Lords.

Deferred the Ways and Means and Supply till Friday.

The order of the day for the second reading of the bill for taking away the benefit of Clergy from persons convicted of receiving stolen goods, being then read,

Mr *Selwyn* moved, "That the same be read a second time that day six months," which was agreed to without a division.

The next order of the day being read for going into a Committee on the bill for taking up and imprisoning such persons as should be found in the night with picklock keys, or other implements for breaking into houses, the Speaker left the chair, and Mr Parry took it.

Sir *Cecil Wray* said, he could not consent to a law by which new crimes would be created, or rather an intention be made a new crime, these being already in existence laws fully adequate to the end of punishing the offence described in the bill; he moved, therefore, "That the Chairman do leave the chair." This gave rise to a desultory conversation, in which near four-fifths of the members present took some part.

Mr *Eden* disapproved of the form of the bill, but did not wish it should be lost, as there was, in his opinion, great occasion for some laws to check the audacity of highway robbers and house-breakers; he wished therefore that the Chairman might report progress, and ask leave to sit again; that in the mean time gentlemen might turn the matter in their thoughts and come prepared to amend the bill.

Mr *Fox* was of the same opinion; and recommended therefore to his honourable colleague to withdraw his motion. He thought a reformation ought to be made in the police, the business of a Justice of Peace being become a trade in the city he had the honour to represent.

Mr *Martyn* declared he would oppose the principle of the bill in any form: He did not like to see penal laws multiplied; and if Parliament went on as it had done, he was afraid it would shortly be penal for a man to have a knife and fork in his house to use at his dinner.

Sir *Charles Turner* also declared himself an enemy to the bill, being levelled, he said, against the poor, between whom and the rich he wished no distinction might be made. Should the present bill pass, his Groom, a poor ignorant Yorkshireman, he said, might be taken up, if an instrument to trim his horses feet was found in his pocket at night, and the poor fellow not knowing what to do, might be detained a prisoner the whole night without committing the smallest offence.—A poor Tailor going home with his Goose and Yard, might also be apprehended, he might break open a door with his Goose, which in a Tailor's hand, might be looked upon as a most dangerous weapon, as he might use it when hot, in a double way, as an "Implement to break open a house," or to burn the faces of any who should oppose him! The laws already in being, he said, were fully sufficient to punish vagrants and idle fellows; and in cases where he did not find the *letter* of the law against the accused, he would notwithstanding punish him, if he found he acted against the *spirit*: He remembered, that when hunting one day, he was told by a man who had looked through a window into a room, that he saw a person lying weltering in his own blood on the floor, in consequence of wounds he had received from another: "It was at a time (said Sir Charles) when general warrants made such a noise; and I did not know in what particular house the murderer was concealed; therefore, I could not, consistently with the letter of the law, grant a search warrant, without describing the particular place; but I knew, that if a general search-warrant was not granted, the culprit would escape; and being satisfied in my own mind, that forms ought not to stand in the way of substantial justice, resolved to take the consequences upon myself, and issued the warrant. If other Justices of the Peace would act as I did, there would be no occasion for new laws." He concluded by declaring, that he should vote for the Chairman's leaving the Chair.

Mr *Burke* thought improper implements indicated something more than a bare intention; as the intention of a house-breaker to commit a felony, exists *before* he provides himself with implements to carry it into execution; therefore, when the implements are found on such an one, it might, he said, be asserted, that the crime was in its progress to accomplishment; it would be wise, therefore, he thought, in the Legislature to interpose and check the crime in its progress. He threw the blame of most of the crimes committed in and near Westminster upon the Magistrates: They had an absolute authority, he said, over public houses, and if they exercised the authority properly, we should not see so many rendezvouses for thieves of all denominations, as were licensed merely to be seminaries of vice and corruption. If licenses were with-held from all houses of bad character, not one tenth of the crimes would be committed in a year, that are now committed in a month. As to the bill, he wished it not to be lost, but that progress might be reported, and leave given to sit again.

Mr *Eyre* thought the laws already in being sufficient without the present bill; for, if a man should be found in his yard, with implements for house-breaking, he made no doubt but he could indict him, and sustain the indictment; and if conviction followed, the punishment was severe enough, as the conviction in that case would be imprisonment for a considerable length of time.

Mr *Howarth* said, the vagrant act could not reach such persons as would be the objects of the new act. The vagrant act, he said, described all the several distinctions of persons on whom it was to operate; if any others, therefore, than those named in it should be thought proper objects of punishment, it was clear, that not being within the act, they could not be punished by it. A man being found in a court-yard with implements about him for breaking open houses could not, merely on account of having such implements, be indicted on the statute of the 17th of Geo. II. commonly called the vagrant act, unless in some other respect they came within the meaning of it: for instance, if he was a man of some substance, or a house-keeper, he could not be deemed a vagrant; nay, if he had proceeded so far as to attempt to break open a window or a door, he could not be indicted, unless it could be proved that he had made the attempt with an *intent to commit a felony or burglary*; and if no such intent appeared, then the attempt could be considered only as a trespass, and the man, so far from being indictable, would be subject only to a civil action. For this reason he was of opinion that some law was necessary to reach those who were not within the ming of the above statute, and who yet were the most likely carry offensive implements about them, such as soldiers, servas &c.

Lord *Mahon* thou[illegible] a very easy method might be adopted by wording the bill, such a manner as that the law should reach those only whointentions were criminal. The implements, for instance, dribed by the bill, should be such only as could be employed to bad purpose.

Mr *Sheridan* said should have much less objection to the bill, if the noble Lord's ideas were adopted; but at present there was no such law drawn; the general expression of "implements for house-breaking," being all that was used; so that a *ladder* on a poor labourer's shoulder might be deemed unstatutable, so likewise might a *strong shoe*, as with such a man might possibly kick open a door. The reformation, however, he thought ought to begin at the source, as little reformation could be expected among the lower classes till the police should be reformed.

Mr *W. Pitt* objected to the clause for granting rewards for the apprehending of the persons that were to be the objects of the bill; but did not wish the bill to rejected, as with a little more time gentlemen might be able to amend it.

Mr *Selwyn* thought there was a necessity for some such bills as the present.

Many other members spoke. At last the Committee divided, where there appeared,

For the Chairman's leaving the chair,	21
Against it, - -	29

The Chairman then reported progress again, after which the House adjourned.

From the London Papers, May 1.

LONDON.

An express arrived this morning in forty-two hours from Paris, with advice that the Duke of Manchester entered that city on Tuesday afternoon with his suite, in perfect health.—*Eng. Chron.*

His Excellency the new French Plenipotentiary, who succeeds M. De Moustier, arrived this morning from France with his suite. *Ibid.*

Mr Lee, formerly an Alderman of the city of London, and who resigned his gown in consequence of the decided part he took in politics in the late dispute with America, is shortly expected to arrive in London in quality of a negociator, respecting a treaty of commerce between this country and America, and to be in the same character as Mr Hartley is gone to Paris. *Ibid.*

We are sorry to inform our readers, that all expectation of the safety of the *Caton*, is now entirely given up by Government.—Colonel Fanning, who has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Halifax, has now received his commission, with orders to hold himself in readiness to embark for that province. His delay in England has been occasioned by the hope entertained of the arrival of the Caton, on board of which was Sir Andrew Hammond, the late Lieutenant-Governor of Halifax, from whom Colonel Fanning was to have received some instructions respecting the present situation of the government. The Caton was one of the convoy with the Ville de Paris in the great storm, in which that ship was unhappily lost, but at that time weathered the tempest, and got safe to Halifax, where she was judged by the Commander fit, with a little repair, to proceed for England. She accordingly sailed from that place on the 6th of January last, and no account having been received of her since that time, it was generally believed she had got safe into Antigua; but the last Leeward Island packet brings letters of so late a date as the 20th of March last, at which time no information had been received concerning her in any part of the West-Indies; Mr Fanning, therefore, will proceed immediately to his Government, without waiting longer for the very doubtful arrival of his predecessor. *Ibid.*

Yesterday the Archbishop of Canterbury was at the levee, and kissed the King's hand on his translation to that see. His Lordship was introduced by the Bishops of Chester, Bristol, and Worcester.

Same day Lord Northington kissed the King's hand on being appointed Viceroy of Ireland.—As did Mr Wyndham and Major Schivington, on being appointed his Lordship's Secretaries.

Captain Vere Paulet, brother to Lord Hinton, is appointed Aid de Camp to the new Viceroy of Ireland.

Yesterday Lord Mountstuart had a private audience of his Majesty, previous to his setting out on his embassy to the court of Spain.

Mr Liston, who lately returned from the court of Turin, is appointed Secretary to Lord Mountstuart at the court of Madrid.

This morning some dispatches were received from Jamaica; they are dated the 10th of March, and give an account of the arrival there of a number of vessels from America; that every thing remained quiet; and that several ships were lading, and would sail for London about the beginning of April.

This morning some dispatches were received from Newfoundland, brought over in the Sally and Betsy, Captain Walker, arrived at Waterford, after a fine passage of twenty days. She has brought the agreeable news of the safe arrival of the last fleet which sailed from London and Waterford in February last, consisting of forty sail, all well.

By the Swift cutter we have the satisfaction to hear of the perfect health of the brave General Eliott; he was reviewing assiduously the fortifications, and ordering such repairs to be made as were found necessary: Willis's battery was a primary object of his attention. This great and excellent commander did not talk of coming to England. He appeared as contented with the people there, as they were happy with him: a mutual esteem subsisted; the Governor and governed both perfectly united.

A Letter from Lisbon brings advice, that they have received intelligence from those gentlemen who were sent to America, that they had settled a correspondence at Philadelphia, Boston, and Salem, and were proceeding to other ports; also that a treaty of commerce and amity is agreed on with the Congress; and it is further observed, that the Portuguese goods could not be carried to a better market, as they could barter with them for the productions of their country, all of which the Portugueze are in want of.

Lord C. Cavendish, who died on Monday last, was near ninety years old. His dissolution is said to have been owing to an inflammatory disorder in his leg, which reached his bowels, from whence rising to his stomach, it put an end to his existence.

A Detachment of French and Dutch troops has been sent from the Cape of Good Hope up the country, towards the place where the Grosvenor East India ship was lost, to procure the release of the unfortunate passengers seized upon by the Caffres; and, to the honour of the French commanding officer at the Cape, he has been very active in the affair, the detachment having taken with them a number of small useful presents, to bribe the natives to restore their captives; and the letters received this day from Holland say, they were in hopes their endeavours would prove successful.

A dissatisfaction having prevailed for several days amongst the three regiments of Guards, the second regiment being on guard, was yesterday formed into a circle on the parade in St James's Park, and, by order of the general officers, several clauses in acts of Parliament, and stipulations relative to enlistment during the American War, being read over, and an explanation being given of the true tenor of the same, the matter was cleared up to the general satisfaction of the regiment, and they returned to their duty with their wonted alacrity.

A correspondent in the Austrian Netherlands thinks the Sicilian earthquake has affected all parts of Europe, with respect to the season, it being hotter there during the middle of April than ever was known; and which extreme heat seems as if it would continue.

Extract of a letter from Liege, April 20.

"Some gentlemen in this city, who are just arrived from Naples, say, all the *Toe* of Italy is destroyed by the late earthquake."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, April 30.

"Many ships, lately paid off at this port is recommissioned again, except the Victory and Britannia, which are meant to be continued in ordinary; and in general, the same officers have been again appointed to them.

"It is now said, that 20 ships of the line are to be kept constantly ready for sea at this port, six of which will alternately be guardships. Admiral Montague's flag is this moment hoisted on board the Queen, of 90 guns."

The Public having much interested themselves in the event of a late unfortunate duel, on that account alone am I induced to offer to their perusal the following letter. I own, my delicacy might have led me to suppress a testimony so honourable to myself, had not *Sir James Riddell* wished that more than his friends alone should know he was satisfied with the part I had taken.

April 25. EDWARD TOPHAM.

To the CORONER and INQUEST *of the* COUNTY of MIDDLESEX.

GENTLEMEN, *Stratford Place, April* 23, 1783.

AS you are met in discharge of your duty as Coroner and Jury, to enquire into, and judge of the cause of the death of my most dear but unfortunate son, occasioned by the duel with Lieutenant Cunningham, I think it incumbent upon me (as the distress I feel, owing to the loss of a darling, dutiful, and most deserving son, puts it out of my power to be present) to acquaint you, that the part taken in the affair by Captain Topham, proceeded entirely from the great friendship that subsisted between him and my son, Lieutenant Riddell. The cause of this unhappy meeting will appear by the copy of a letter sent by Lieutenant Riddell to Lieutenant Cunningham on Saturday last, and the letter sent by Lieutenant Cunningham on Sunday morning, as the answer. I do not mean, by what I have said, to prepossess you to the prejudice of Lieutenant Cunningham; God forbid! and God be praised, that I am not of a bloodthirsty disposition; and all the acquaintances of my unfortunate son know, that his feelings were of the most delicate and compassionate nature. I cannot paint the friendship that my son bore for Captain Topham in a stronger light, than by transcribing part of a letter addressed by him, to his beloved brother, Mr Riddell, and which came to his hand (by desire) immediately after his death:—"Give Gillon and Topham *two* "*rings*; if my black horse is not of any use to you, Topham "is fond of him, and will take care of him."—Now, gentlemen, I have only to add, that it would give me infinite concern, was Captain Topham either to meet with trouble or censure in the affair. I am perfectly satisfied of the propriety of his conduct and friendship towards my dearest George; and I am certain, that from the good character he bears, the world will give him equal credit, and as such he will ever bear a great share in my esteem.

If it is necessary, in point of form, to give bail, I have already made offer of my name for that purpose.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most humble servant,
JA. RIDDELL.

Various reports being circulated of a late duel, which might be prejudicial to the honour of both parties, particularly one, of Lieutenant Cuningham's, being supported by his second while he fired; to prevent such in future, the following accurate account is laid before the Public by the seconds.

About a quarter after ten on Monday morning, April the 21st, Lieutenant Riddell, of the Grenadier-Guards, and Lieutenant Cuningham, of the Scotch Greys, met by appointment at Tyburn Turnpike, and from thence adjourned to a field near the Uxbridge road. The distance being measured out by their seconds, the principals tossed up who should receive the first shot, which was lost by Mr Cuningham; on which Mr Riddell fired, and hit his antagonist under the right breast. On perceiving he was wounded, his friend (Captain Cuningham, of the 96th regiment) ran towards him, and Capt. Topham, the friend of Mr Riddell, turned round to fetch assistance; but was stopped, by being told Mr Cuningham wanted to take his shot. On which, the ground being again taken by all parties, Mr C. fired, and shot Mr Riddell a little above the left hip, which terminated the whole affair.

EDWARD TOPHAM.
Friday, April 25. JOHN CUNINGHAM.

PRICE OF STOCKS, MAY 1.

Bank Stock, —	Ditto 1751, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, shut, 86½ a ¼.	India Stock, —
3 per cent. con. 67¾ a ⅞.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. —	India Bonds, 8 a 7 dise.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Exch. Bills, 1 a 2 dise.
Long Ann. —	Navy Bills, 9½ a ¾ dise.
Short Ann. 1778, —	3 per cent. Scrip. 69¾ a ⅞.
South Sea Stock, —	4 per cent. Scrip. —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Light Long. Ann. 21.
Ditto New Ann. —	Omnium, 7⅛ a 7 prem.
	1 ot. Tick. 15 l. 1 s.

WIND AT DEAL,
APRIL 30. N. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, May 1.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

"Counsel were called to the bar of the House, to be heard

the appeal, wherein Volkert Hendricks, master of the snow Sarhanna, and Peter William Van Lankeren, of Amsterdam, merchant, were appellants, William Cuningham, Robert Bogle, and other owners, and James M'Lean, master of the Bellona private ship of war, were respondents; when after hearing the appellants counsel, and one counsel for the respondents; the further argument was adjourned till to-morrow.

"The order of the day being read for the second reading of the East India Company's Indemnity bill, Lord *Walsingham* got up, and in a short speech explained the nature and consequences of the bill, and assigned several reasons why, in his opinion, the same ought not to pass. Lord *Fitzwilliam* said a few words in favour of the bill; after which the same was, upon the question put, committed for to-morrow.

"The loan bill was read a second time, and committed for to-morrow. It is to be read a third time on Monday next, and their Lordships to be summoned.

"Several Lords having conceived, that the above bill was not to be read a second time before Monday next, a conversation took place, by way of explanation, in which Lord Shelburne, Lord Thurlow, Lord Stormont, the Duke of Portland, and Lord Sydney, Lord Fitzwilliam, took a part. It was at last settled, that the discussion should, instead of the second reading, be postponed till the third.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"Mr Mitford, from the Customs in Scotland, attended the House, and presented, pursuant to order, an account of the net produce of taxes, and also an account of the gross and net proceeds of the duties on soap.

"Mr Tompkyns likewise attended, and presented to the House an account of imports and exports: the titles were read, and the accounts ordered to lie on the table.

"A motion was made, that the act of the 10th and 11th of William III. cap. 19. might be read; which being done, it was then moved, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the said act;" which, upon the question being put, was agreed to.

"Council were then called to the bar to be further heard on Sir Thomas Rumbold's Bill; and, after a short time, notice being taken that forty members were not present, the House was counted, and adjourned.

"To-morrow, between twelve and one o'clock, Captain Riddel will be interred in a new brick vault, lately erected in Westminster Abbey, near the Poets Corner.—It is said a number of his military friends will attend to the grave. The choir services, it is said, will be performed; but all military honours are to be dispensed with.

"The Duke d'Almodovar is appointed Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to this Court from that of Madrid."

Wednesday, at the General Quarter Sessions for New aſtle, the Grand Jury certified the prices of corn as follows:—Wheat, per bushel, (Winchester measure) 6s. 1d.—Rye 4s. 1d.—Barley 3s. 2d.—Malt 5s. 6d.—Oats 2s. 8d.—White Peas 4s. 6d.—Gray Peas 4s. 9d.—Beans 4s. 8d.

Same day, at Morpeth, the Grand Jury certified the prices of grain as follows:—Wheat, per quarter (Winchester measure) 2l. 6s.—Oats 1l.—Barley 1l. 9s. 4d.—Rye 1l. 18s.—Beans 1l. 18s.—Peas 2l.—White Peas 2l.

We hear from Sunderland, that on Monday the Happy Return, William Paterson master, failed from that port, and on the same day about four o'clock in the evening, being off Whitby, she was taken with a sudden shift of wind, which carried away all her masts by the board. A smuggling cutter laying in there, on perceiving her distress, made sail for assistance, and lay alongside her for some hours, when on sounding the pumps, their sorrow found ten feet water in the hold. The cutter took the crew on board, and landed them at Redcar. What makes this the more remarkable is, that ships laying in shore, and others at an offing, had no more wind than they had for the course of the day, nor any of them received any damage.

We are informed, that, at the general meeting of the Commissioners of Supply of the county of Inverness, held on the 30th ult. it was unanimously recommended to their Preses to return the thanks of the meeting to James Baillie, Esq; of Bedford-square, London, for his humane and friendly exertions in supplying his native county with corn at this season of universal scarcity.

We hear, that a gentleman who has performed several capital parts in the Theatre Royal here, will appear in a principal character in the course of a few days.

The new Assembly Rooms, for which the ground is marked out in the New Town, will be among the most elegant of any in Britain. The principal ball-room is to be 92 feet long, 42 wide, and 40 feet high. There is to be a tea-room 50 feet by 36, which will also serve as a ball-room on ordinary occasions. There are to be two card-rooms, 36 by 18½ feet each; also a grand saloon, 38 by 24 feet, besides other smaller rooms. The whole expence will be six thousand guineas, all of which is subscribed, and the building is to be begun immediately.

Another Assembly Room upon a smaller scale is to be built immediately by the inhabitants of the south side of the town, in George's Square.

We also hear, that an elegant Assembly Room is to be built immediately at Leith, the gentlemen there having contributed very liberally for that purpose.

Vienna, April 1783. His Imperial Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer on General Baron Lockhart, one of his Chambellans, K. M. T. and on his descendents, the title and honours of Count of the Holy Roman Empire.

St Andrews, April 30th.

On the 23d inst. the Premiums annually given by the Right Hon. the Earl of Kinnoull, Chancellor of this University, to the Students of the several Classes of the UNITED COLLEGE, were distributed in the Public Hall of the University, having been previously adjudged to the following competitors:

Those of the HUMANITY CLASSES, to

JOHN LESLIE, *Largo*, for the best Essay on the TENSES *of the Latin Verb:*

DAVID DAVIDSON, *Kinross*, for the best *Translations* from ENGLISH into LATIN and LATIN into ENGLISH.

Those of the GREEK CLASSES, to

JOHN ROBINS GAINE, *New York*, for an Essay on the *Constitution of* SPARTA:

MEREDITH PRICE, *London*, for the best *Translation* from GREEK into LATIN and ENGLISH.

That of the LOGIC and RHETORIC CLASS, to

The Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN, for the best Essay on *the* NATURE *and* END *of Tragedy.*

That of the MORAL PHILOSOPHY CLASS, to

DAVID RITCHIE, *Methven*, for the best Essay on the SUMMUM BONUM,

That of the NATURAL PHILOSOPHY CLASS, to

JAMES IVORY, *Dundee*, for the best Essay on the MOTIONS *of Fluids arising from their Gravity.*

Those of the MATHEMATICAL CLASSES, to

JAMES GORDON, *Craig*, and ROBERT MENZIES, *Dull*, for the best Demonstrations of ELEMENTARY PROPOSITIONS *in Plane Geometry;*

JAMES STURROCK, *Dundee*, for the best Demonstrations of PROPOSITIONS, THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL, *in Plane Geometry and Conic Sections.*

That of the CIVIL HISTORY CLASS, to

THOMAS CROOKENDEN, *Barbadoes*, for an Essay on the CRUSADES, and *their effects on the* POLICY, MANNERS, *and* LEARNING *of Europe.*

And, on the 24th of April, the Premiums annually given to the Students of Divinity in ST MARY'S COLLEGE, were distributed, having been previously adjudged to the following competitors:

That of the FIRST CLASS, to

COLIN MORISON, *Dunning*, for the best *Latin Discourse*, on the Question, "*An Virtus in Benevolentiâ fidâ sita sit?*"

That of the SECOND CLASS, to

JOHN BOYD, *Cumrie*, for the best Discourse, on the Question, "*How is the existence of* EVIL, *either Natural or Moral, reconcileable with the* GOODNESS *and* WISDOM *of the Deity?*"

That of the THIRD CLASS, to

ALEXANDER STEWART, *Blair of Athol*, for the best Discourse on *Luke* xvi. 31. "And he said unto them, If they hear not Moses and the Prophets, neither will they be persuaded, though one rose from the dead."

That of the FOURTH CLASS, to

JOHN BUIST, *Fife-Shire*, and JAMES GRANT, A. M. *Scone*, for the best Discourse on the NATURE, RISE, *and* PROGRESS *of the* GNOSTIC *Heresy.*

Extract of a letter from Dumfries, May 3.

"The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here upon Thursday the 1st current, by the Right Honourable Lord Braxfield. There was no criminal business to come before the Court that day, which was adjourned till next morning, when Mary Carson, late servant at Blackston, in the parish of Glencairn, accused of child murder, was banished forth of Scotland for life, with the consent of his Majesty's Advocate-depute, in respect of certain favourable circumstances in her case.

"The Court then proceeded to the trial of Ann Jack, spouse to John Macnab late baker in Dumfries, and Mary Jack, her daughter by a former marriage, accused of stealing a parcel of linens, &c. from Henry Dickson vintner here, or resetting the said stolen goods. The Jury having all in one voice found the daughter guilty of the theft libelled, and the mother guilty of resetting the said stolen goods, they were sentenced to be imprisoned in the tolbooth of Dumfries till the 11th June next, upon that day to be set upon the pillory from twelve to one o'clock, and thereafter banished Scotland, the mother for life, and the daughter for seven years, under the usual certifications.

"There was no other business for the Court, which was therefore adjourned till Tuesday morning next, the last day of the ayre, when they proceed to Ayr."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, April 30.

"Monday, the Privy Council sat again on the business of the Geneveſe eſtabliſhment in the county of Waterford. It is, we hear, determined to grant the lands by leasehold tenures of 999 years; as it is apprehended, if the lands are given in fee, such a number of freeholders would thereby be constituted, as would have the county returns of members in a manner at the disposal of the Geneveſe.

"Monday exhibited a spectacle novel and highly pleasing. A number of gentlemen of the first consequence in Ireland having lately formed a society, distinguished by the title of *Knights of Tara*, for the express purpose of promoting the science of defence, gratified the curiosity of the town by a public exhibition of that manly and graceful accomplishment. To accommodate their friends and the public, the Knights engaged the Little Theatre in Capel-street, which was most happily adapted for the purpose. The stage was reserved for the gentlemen of the society who contended for the prizes, and the judges. The pit was allotted for the Knights, who each appeared decorated with a narrow ribbon of garter blue, on which was introduced a small star, with the motto "*Præsidium et Decus.*" The boxes and lattices were crowded with ladies of the first fashion. Admittance to other parts of the house was obtained by Knights tickets, of which each member had two. His Excellency and Lady Temple were invited and expected, but sent a most polite apology, addressed to Sir William Fortick, President of the Knights of Tara. At twelve o'clock scarce a seat could be obtained in any part of the house. About one, the stage was cleared, lighted from above by some large windows. The gentlemen who contended for the prize in the first class took their station on the stage, dressed in a most becoming manner, in superfine white calimanc jackets, and the cuffs and collars of garter blue silk; each gentleman also wore red Morocco slippers, and had a small bunch of blue ribbons tied at his knees. On the right breast of the jacket was marked a small circle, by blue lines, within which the hits must take place, or pass for nought. The judges were then chosen, General Luttrell, Lord Delvin, and Colonel Eustace, who, with the President and Secretary, were seated upon the stage. Only four gentlemen, Mr Parvisol, Mr Underwood, Lieutenant Gordon, and young Mr Dillon, of Jervis-street, appeared for the first prize, which was an highly ornamented sword, value twenty-five guineas. After the names were called over, and numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, they were drawn by the President who should engage. The first lot fell to Mr Underwood and Mr Parvisol, and second lot to Lieutenant Gordon and Mr Dillon.—Mr Underwood and Mr Parvisol took their ground, and exhibited much coolness, elegance, and judgment. After a contest that continued for a considerable time, the judges declared, out of seven hits, Mr Underwood had four, and Mr Parvisol three. The foils were blacked at the points each bout, which told in a conspicuous manner in the white circle. Lieutenant Gordon and Mr Dillon next took ground; Mr Gordon gave Mr Dillon four, and received none. Mr Gordon and Mr Parvisol then took ground, which terminated in favour of Mr Gordon. The trial of skill then remained between Mr Underwood and Mr Gordon, which ended also in favour of the latter, to whom the prize sword was delivered, by the unanimous voice of the Judges and Society.

		No. 2. Underwood.	No. 3. Dillon.	No. 4. Gordon.
No. 1.	Parvisol gave	III	IV	I
	Parvisol received	IV	III	IV
		Parvisol.		Gordon.
No. 2.	Underwood gave	IV		none
	Underwood received	III		IV
		Parvisol.		Gordon.
No. 3.	Dillon gave	III		none
	Dillon received	IV		IV
		Parvisol.	Dillon.	Underwood.
No. 4.	Gordon gave	IV	IV	IV
	Gordon received	I	none	none

"Mr Dillon and Mr Underwood declined fencing together.

"There were six candidates for the second prize, who were dressed in the same manner as the first. The etiquette was strictly observed as in the arrangement for the first prize. This sword was won by Mr L'Estrange.

"The exhibition closed about five o'clock, highly to the satisfaction of the Society and spectators. The Knights afterwards dined together. Every thing was conducted with the greatest good humour, which was still heightened by the harmony of the gentlemen who contested the prizes, who shook hands and congratulated the victors after each bout."

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

A TASTE for liberty at length begins to appear in Scotland. It is well known that government was instituted for the good of the people, and therefore the people is the best judge wherein this good ought to consist.

It follows of course that the people ought to have the power of electing a Clergy, whose business it is to instruct the people in piety and in good works. The people likewise should choose their own judges, civil and criminal—their own Juries—their own gaolers—and, finally, their own hangman. When these improvements take place, the last-mentioned officer of state, like others of the same denomination, will enjoy an absolute sinecure, by which means the necks of the people will be free from the galling yoke of a *baiter*.

May 3. BOUNCE.

THOMAS YOUNG, *in answer to* A FRIEND TO THE POOR, *shall have a place first opportunity.*

The Last Night of performing but one this season.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

Mrs CHARTERIS, Mr BLAND, & Mr GIBB, Box-Office keeper,

On WEDNESDAY Evening, 7th May, will be presented

The COMEDY of The

SUSPICIOUS HUSBAND.

Ranger, Mr WARD;
Frankly, Mr Woods; Bellamy, Mr Hallion; Jack Meggot, Mr Banks; Tester Mr Sparks; Buckle, Mr J. Bland; Ranger's Servant, Mr Bland, junior;
And Strictland, Mr KELLY.
Mrs Strictland, Mrs WOODS;
Jacintha, Mrs Sparks; Lucetta, Mrs Mills; Milliner, Mrs Tannett; Landlady, Mrs Charteris;
And Clarinda, Mrs WALCOT.

End of Act III.

A DISSERTATION ON JEALOUSY;

Addressed to the Ladies of Great Britain,

By Miss CHARTERIS;

Humourously describing the effects of that passion on the Spaniard, Italian, Dutchman, Frenchman, and Englishman.

End of the Play, A favourite Scene from Congreve's Comedy of

LOVE FOR LOVE.

Ben the Sailor, Master CHARTERIS;
Miss Prue, Miss CHARTERIS.

To which will be added, (by particular desire) once more,

The Musical Entertainment of The

AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

Written by Mr O'KEEFFE, and performed at the Theatre-Royal in Covent-Garden with universal applause.

Lingo, (the Latin Shoolmaster) Mr MOSS;
Compton, Mr Hallion; Eugene, Mr Bell; Chicane, Mr Sutherland; John, Mr Tannett; Thomas, Mr Banks; Cuddan, Mr J. Bland; Stump, Mr Sparks; William, Mr Bland, junior;
And Sir Felix Friendly, Mr FOWLER.
Laura, Miss FARREN;
Cowslip, (the Dairy Maid) Mrs SPARKS;
Fringe, Mrs MILLS;
And Mrs Cheshire. Mrs CHARTERIS.

TICKETS delivered by Mr Kelly, Mr Sutherland, Mrs Mills, Mrs Tannet, and Mrs Montfort, will be admitted.

Elgin, 1st May 1783.

AT a numerous and respectable Meeting of the Burgesses of the Burgh of Elgin, including the Guildry and Six Incorporated Trades thereof, held on the 28th of April last, they unanimously resolved to join the other Burroughs of Scotland in an application to Parliament for a reform of the present laws respecting the mode of electing their Magistrates and Town Council, and Representative in Parliament; and named a Committee of their number to correspond with the Committees at Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and other petitioning Burroughs, for obtaining such redress; and appointed advertisements of this their resolution to be made in the Edinburgh Courant and Mercury, and in the Aberdeen Journal.

(Signed) WILL. GRANT, Preses.
THO. SELLAR, Secretary.

To the Public in general, and the Adventurers in A. Aitchison's Lottery in particular.

THE whole series of Tickets belonging to the ensuing drawing of A. Aitchison's Lottery, which was intended to have been held on Saturday last, not being yet disposed of, the drawing will be delayed till the 31st current, in order to afford an opportunity to adventurers in the country, who may be in town during the sitting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY to satisfy their curiosity by being present on the occasion.

A. Aitchison cannot omit this opportunity of contradicting two reports, which have lately gained very general credit in this city, though almost entirely without foundation, viz. That he was just upon the eve of leaving this country, and EMIGRATING TO AMERICA, and that he had received unlimited powers to INDENT as many trades people and servants as should be willing to accompany him. The only shadow of truth which could give rise to these reports is, That a near relation of his own is preparing to set out as soon as possible; and that a worthy acquaintance in the country, who has thoughts of settling in Philadelphia was lately in town, and having expressed his intention of purchasing a ship for the purpose, provided a sufficient number of people were ready to accompany him, either as passengers, or under an indenture, A. Aitchison, willing to oblige his friend, took a note some weeks ago, of the names and places of abode of several decent tradesmen, who signified their desire to converse with him upon that subject. A large fabric of the most unaccountable falsehoods having been since built upon these slight foundations, and crowds of intended emigrants of both sexes continuing daily to flock into his shop, in so much, that he can hardly get his ordinary business attended for answering their questions; he esteems it a duty he owes the public, as well as himself, to inform them, and he entreats masters and mistresses will inform their servants, that there is nothing more in the affair than what is above set forth: and that by a letter just received from the gentleman above alluded to, he is informed, that "he will not embark for America this season, as he has reason to believe it may be for his interest, as well as for that of others who mean to accompany him, to "delay it till next spring." None need therefore apply to A. Aitchison on the business, till they hear farther of it by a public advertisement, when the gentleman above alluded to, as soon as his plan is completed, will make known his own terms to all who intend to engage with him.

Mean time the adventurers in A. Aitchison's Lottery may rest assured, that whatever distant prospects he may indulge, he has no immediate intention of crossing the Atlantic; nor if he had, would he leave his native country, without giving complete satisfaction to every fortunate adventurer, by the strictest adherence to every article in his scheme.

Tickets 1s. and Shares 1s. fifteen pence, and half a crown each, continue selling at his shop, Parliament-Square, where schemes, containing a particular account of the method of drawing, will be had gratis.

A List of the Persons who have subscribed to the Loan of Twelve Millions, specifying the sums subscribed for by each person.

	L.
Thomas Hailey	700,000
R. Ladbroke	700,000
Robert Dent	700,000
Thomas Coutts	700,000
Richard Walpole	700,000
Robert and Henry Drummond and Co.	700,000
Edward Payne	700,000
Richard Stone	700,000
Thornton, Cornwall, and Co.	700,000
Robert Snow	700,000
Gornell, Hoare, Harman, and Co.	700,000
The Governor and Company of the Bank of England	400,000
The Directors of the East India Company	300,000
The Directors of the London Assurance	150,000
The Directors of the Royal Exchange Assurance	100,000
The South Sea Company	200,000
Richard Neave	150,000
William Ewer	130,000
Thomas Hankey and Co.	100,000
Prescotts, Grotes, and Co.	100,000
Lefevres, Currie, and Co.	100,000
Boldero, Barnston, Carter, and Co.	100,000
Boldero, Kendal, Occley, and Co.	100,000
Lee, Ayton, and Co.	100,000
Barcley, Bevan, and Co.	100,000
Castell, Powell, and Co.	100,000
Langston, Polhill, and Co.	100 000
Crofts, Devaynes, and Co.	100,000
Rob. and P. Golling	100,000
Batson, Stephenson, and Hoggart	100,000
Sir William Lemon and Co.	80,000
Lowe, Vere, and Williams	60,000
Sir Thomas Halifax and Co.	60,000
Richard Fuller, Sons, and Co.	60,000
Moochouse, Willis, and Co.	60,000
Sir James Esdaile and Co.	60,000
Sir Robert Herries and Co.	40,000
Everit and Drummond	40,000
Samuel Smith and Son	40,000
Sir Charles Asgill and Co.	40,000
William Fuller, Son, and Co.	40,000
Anthony Wright and Son	30,000
Dorrien, Mello, and Martin	40,000
Birch, Chalmers, and Co.	30,000
Pybus, Dorsett, and Co.	30,000
Mildred, Masterman, and Co.	30,000
Staples, Baron T. Dimsdale, and Co.	30,000
Wickenden, Moffat, and Co.	30,000
Welch, Rogers, and Co.	30,000
Ramsom, Morland, and Co.	30,000
Forbes and Gregory	50,000
John Nesbitt	50,000
Leslie, Grove, and Co.	40,000
Wilkinson and Gordon	60,000
Messf. Beckford and Co.	50,000
Peter Thellusson	30,000
Peter Gansslen	30,000
Alexander Baxter	25,000
Messf. Flodyers, Maitland, and Co.	25,000
Thomas Wilkinson	25,000
Simon Fraser	25,000
Amyand and Osborne	25,000
Sir John Henniker	25,000
Stratford Canning	15,000
Ross and Mill	10,000
William Speer	8,000
John M'Leake	8,000
Thomas Cotton	8,000
James Reyer,	8,000
Bryan Broughton	8,000
George Ramus	8,000
Wm. Mitford	8,000
Francis Dancer	8,000
Edward Boughton	3,000
George Herbert	3,000
Henry Fowler	3,000
William Pembroke	3,000
William Beldam	3,000
Samuel Remnant	3,000
Matthew Winter	8,000
John Rosier	5,000
Abraham Newland	10,000
Thomas Thompson	5,000
Edward Gillyat	3,000
James Bourdieu	30,000
Thomas Torr	3,000
Robert Aslett	2,000
John Spindler	2,000
Jos. Richards	2,000
Giles Collins	2,000
Timothy Leach	2,000
William Johnson	2,000
John Payne	5,000
William Edwards	4,000
Francis Martin	4,000
William Gardner	2,000
Thomas Ormes,	2,000
William Lander	2,000
John Rogers	4,000
Thomas Millington	1,000
Thomas Pemberton	1,000
William Slann	1,000
William Edward Smith	3,000
Joseph Pearson	1,000
Milward Rowe	6,000
Anthony Todd	10,000
Drusiria and Co.	5,000
Simond and Hankey	30,000
Herman Berens	10,000
Samuel Hartley	10,000
Alexander Aubert	6,000
John and Simon Halliday	60,000
	L. 11,000,000

ARRIVED AT *SEALOCK*, May 1. Friendship, Ayre, from Lynn, with barley; Hobel, Drysdale, from Leith, ditto.—2. Venture, Potts, from ditto, with peafe and barley.—3. Elly & Peggy, Murray, from ditto, with ditto; Jean, Napier, from ditto, for Glasgow, sundries.

SAILED, 3. Maria Docks, De Groodt, Harligen, ballaft; St Johannis Pilgaan, Drahm, ditto.

Army, Navy, and Marine Agency.

MR JOHN STENHOUSE, late Captain in the 20th Regiment of Foot; and since, Lieutenant and Paymaster to his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh's regiment; being encouraged by his friends in the Army, to offer his fervices as Agent for thofe Officers, refident in North Britain, who fhall be reduced at the Peace:

He begs leave to inform thofe Gentlemen, that he has fettled a correfpondence in London, and is determined to make every thing agreeable and convenient for fuch Officers as are pleafed to employ him as their Agent, by which means they will receive their pay in any part of the country where they may refide, without trouble or expence.

Such Gentlemen as are pleafed to honour him with their commands, are requefted to fignify their intentions by letter, addreffed to him in Prince's Street, Edinburgh.

MILFIELD RACES.

TO be run for, on Tuefday the 3d day of June 1783, FIFTY POUNDS, by four years old; colts carrying 8 ftone 3 lib. Fillies, 8 ftone. Three mile heats.

WEDNESDAY the 4th. The Ladies and Gentlemens Subfcription Purfe of FIFTY POUNDS, for five years old, fix years old, and aged horfes; five years old carrying 8 ftone 8 lib.; fix years old, 8 ftone 12 lib.; and aged horfes, 9 ftone 3 lib. Four mile heats. Winners of one Fifty Pounds to carry 3 lib. extra. Of two Fifties or One Hundred Pounds, 5 lib. extra.

THURSDAY the 5th. The Hunters Subfcription Play or Pay Sixteen Subfcribers, bona fide the property of Subfcribers. To be rode by Gentlemen, 12 ftone. Four mile heats.

Bridles and Saddles are included in all weights, and no allowance made for wafte. The prizes will be paid without deduction; and horfes that run for the fame muft be entered with proper certificates under the hands of the breeders on Friday the 30th May, between the hours of three and five in the afternoon, at the houfe of Mr Jofeph Gibfon in Milfield.

The owner of each horfe to pay Three Guineas entrance, and to enter and run fubject to articles. Three reputed running horfes to ftart for each prize, or no race. But if only one horfe fhould enter, he will be allowed 20 l. two 10 l. each.

All difputes to be determined by the Stewards, or whom they fhall appoint.

Ordinaries as ufual. Dinner on the table at two o'clock. The horfes to ftart precifely at four.

Sir ALEX. DON, Bart. } Stewards.
THOMAS HALL, Efq; }

For CHARLESTOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA,

The Ship MARY AND BETSEY,

(About 300 tons burden)

Captain JOHN GRINDLAY,

Lying in the harbour of Greenock, now ready to take on board goods, and will be clear to fail by the 15th of May.

For freight or paffage, apply to John Duguid, Glafgow, or Meffrs Anderfon, Fullarton, and Co. Greenock.—She has excellent accommodation for paffengers.

GLASGOW, 16th April 1783.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY 1783.

THE TICKETS are fold and divided into Halves, Quarters, and Eighths, by

HAZARD and CO. Stockbrokers,

At their State Lottery Office, No. 93. under the Royal Exchange, London,—and no where elfe on their account.

Correct Numerical and Regifter Books are kept, and Tickets and Shares regiftered at 6d. per number.

The SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		Value of each.		Total value.
2	of	L. 10,000	is	L. 20,000
2		5,000		10,000
2		2,000		4,000
4		1,000		4,000
5		500		2,500
30		100		3,000
50		50		2,500
200		20		4,000
10,400		10		104,000
10,695 Prizes				L. 154,000
		First Drawn	5 Day	500
		Ditto	9 ditto	500
		Ditto	12 ditto	500
		Ditto	15 ditto	500
		Ditto	18 ditto	1,000
		Ditto	21 ditto	1,000
		Ditto	24 ditto	1,000
21,305 Blanks.		Laft Drawn	—	1,000
32,000 Tickets.				L. 160,000

The preſent Price of SHARES.

Half, L. 3 0 0 | Eighth, L. 0 16 0
Fourth, 1 11 6 |

Not two blanks to a prize.—The prizes to be paid in full Irifh currency.

☞ All fhares fold at this Office will be ſtamped agreeable to act of parliament, and alſo with the *Crown*, and round it *Hazard's Lottery Office.*

Money for the Prizes will be paid at this Office as ſoon as drawn.

Letters (poſt paid) duly anſwered, and Schemes gratis.

Begins drawing the 24th of June.

N. B. Agreeable to act of Parliament, no buſineſs in the Lottery tranſacted before eight o'clock in the morning, nor after eight o'clock in the evening.

Bank, India, and South Sea Stocks, with their ſeveral Annuities, India Bonds, Navy and Victualling Bills, and all kinds of Government Securities, bought and ſold by Commiſſion.

HOUSES & BREWERY in LEITH to SELL.

BY Order of the Truſtees for the Creditors of Mrs Mitchell and Son, late brewers in Leith, there is to be expoſed to ſale by public roup within Lawſon's Coffeehouſe in Leith, upon Friday the 9th day of May 1783, at four o'clock afternoon, A Large Tenement and Brewery, Barns, Loft, and Garden, in Lee's Quarter, with another Tenement thereto adjoining, jointly or ſeparately as purchaſers ſhall incline; as alſo a Tenement of houſes and Area in the Links of Leith.

The title-deeds and articles of roup to be ſeen in the hands of Andrew Halyburton writer to the ſignet, one of the truſtees; alſo the deed of acceſſion to the truſt-right, to be ſigned by ſuch of the creditors who have not yet ſigned the ſame.

By Authority of the Honourable the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Navy.

To be SOLD by public auction, on Tueſday the 20th May 1783, and the remaining days of that week, within his Majeſty's Naval Store-yard at Leith,

A Very large aſſortment of all kinds of NAVAL STORES, conſiſting of Sails, Cables, Hawſers, Coils of Ropes of all ſizes, Hammocks, Bedding, Canvas, Nails, Leather, Oars, Tar, Oak and Elm Plank, Deals, and many other articles. Printed liſts whereof will be ready to be delivered ten days before the ſale; and further information to be had by applying to John Thomſon, his Majeſty's naval ſtore-keeper at Leith.

The above are all new, and of the very beſt qualities.

The roup to comence each day preciſely at ten o'clock.

And as a depoſit of 25l. per cent. is to be made by the purchaſers, all perſons who attend the ſale are to take notice thereof, and come prepared accordingly; and unleſs they ſhall be paid for and taken away by the end of thirty days, the depoſit will be forfeited, and become the property of the Crown.

SALE OF LANDS IN KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 25th of June 1783, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon, (the ſale poſitively to proceed that day),

The LANDS after mentioned, either togethes or in the Lots following:

LOT I.—The Lands of PEARTREE and KNOCKJIG, lying within the pariſh of Kirkpatrick-Irongray and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright.—Theſe Lands are in the proprietor's natural poſſeſſion, but might be ſet at a rent of 40 l. or 50 l. They lie about ſix or ſeven miles from Laghall, near Dumfries, where lime is landed; part of them is already limed, and the whole well incloſed and properly divided. There is a good deal of wood on theſe lands, alſo an orchard, &c. The teinds are valued, and a decreet of ſale thereof obtained.

LOT II.—The Lands of PIBBLE, lying in the pariſh of Kirkmabreck and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright. Theſe lands are ſet at 52 l. 10 s. 6 d. upon a tack for nineteen years from Whitſunday 1779. They conſiſt of above 720 acres, partly arable, and meadow, and partly muir-ground. They lie within two miles of Ferrytown, where plenty of ſhells are to be had; part of them is already ſhelled, and the whole well incloſed and properly divided. The teinds are valued.

LOT III.—Half of the Lands of KILLDALE, lying in the boroughrigs of Kirkcudbright, which might be ſet at a rent of 1 l. 5 s.

LOT IV.—The Seller's Liferent Superiority of the Lands of CHAPPELTOWN, lying in the ſtewartry of Kircudbright.

The articles of roup, &c. to be ſeen in the hands of William Keith accomptant, or John Tait, jun. writer to the ſignet, Hanover Street, Edinburgh; to either of whom, or to John Thomſon writer in Kirkcudbright, perſons deſireus of further information may apply.

SALE of LANDS in PERTHSHIRE.

TO be Sold, by authority of the Lords of Seſſion, within the Parliament Houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 6th of Auguſt 1783, betwixt the hours of five and ſeven afternoon,

The following Parts of the Lands and Barony of GLENLYON, viz.

The Lands of Cheſtle, Carnbanmore, Weſter Carnbane, Eaſter and Weſter Invervar, and Lint Mill thereof, Ruſkirk, Laganacha, Blnlich and Craiginie, Camuſrackan, three fifths of Eaſter Aird, Dericamus, Dalchierlich, Cathlie and Camuſhay, with the grazlings, &c. thereto belonging, lying in the pariſh of Fortingall; the free rent whereof (after deduction of the ſeu duty, ſtipend, and ſchool ſalary) is 59cl. 13s. 5d. 11-12ths Sterling, and the upſet price, or proven value, at twenty three years purchaſe, 13,587l. 14s. 8d. 11-12ths Sterling. The lands hold feu of the Duke of Athole; the teinds were valued in 1635, and are exhauſted by the miniſter's ſtipend.

The articles of ſale and title deeds may be ſeen by applying to Robert Stewart, writer in Edinburgh, or at the office of Mr John Cullander depute clerk of ſeſſion.

Archibald M'Donald, wood forreſter at Cheſtle, will ſhow the grounds.

TO COVER this ſeaſon, at Pinkie Inn, near Muſſelburgh, at Three Guineas and Half a Crown to Gentlemen, and One Guinea and a Shilling to Farmers,

HERCULES.

He is a beautiful bright bay, fifteen hands three inches high, remarkably fleet, and maſter of any weight.—Hercules was got by a very fine Arabian, out of a ſhap mare; and is thought by judges to be one of the ſtrongeſt thorough-bred horſes in Britain.

Grafs for Mares.

A COUNTRY HOUSE AND PARKS TO LET.

TO be LET furniſhed, for ſuch a number of years as ſhall be agreed upon, and entered to at the term of Whitſunday firſt,

The HOUSE of CARROLSIDE, with the Offices, Kitchen Garden, and Orchard; alſo, the PARKS round the houſe, conſiſting of about 40 acres of ground, well incloſed, and all laid down in graſs. The Houſe is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Leader, is neat and commodious, lies within ſix miles of Lauder, five miles of Melroſe, and eight miles of Kelſo, all good market towns, and will let either with or without the parks, as offerers ſhall incline.

Apply to William Riddell writer to the ſignet.

TO be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or, New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 25th day of June next,

The Lands and Eſtates of ABBOTSHAUGH and MUNGAL, and of GARDOCH and FULLERHAUGH,

the river Carron, adjoining the Carron works; all lying in the parifh of Falkirk and Bothkennar, and thire of Stirling.

The free proven rent of the ſtock of the lands of Abbotſhaugh and Mungal, including Mr Cowan's feu-duty of 8l. 9s. 3d. Sterling, after all deductions, is 299l. 16s. 10-12ths Sterling; which, valued at twenty-two years purchaſe, amounts to - L. 6595 13 6 4-12ths

Free teind was ſtated at 68l. 8 s. 4 d. 4-12ths Sterling, on the ſuppoſition that the teinds were not valued; which, rated at five years purchaſe, amounts to - - - - 342 1 9 8-12ths

† Upſet ſum is L. 6937 15 4

The free proven rent of the lands of Gardoch, and teinds thereof, to which the common debtors had right, after deductions, is 29l. 14 s. 3½ d. Sterling; and being valued at 22 years purchaſe, the upſet price is, - - - - 653 12 9 10-12ths

The proven rent of the lands of Fullerhaugh, and teinds thereof, to which the common debtors had right, including Carron Houſe, garden, and offices, warehouſe, cran, wharf, and ſhore dues, &c. is 206 l. 10 s. 11 d. 2-12ths; and being valued at different rates, the upſet price of the whole is - - - - - 3185 0 0

† The upſet ſum of 6937l. 13s. 4d. for Abbotſhaugh, &c. was calculated on a ſuppoſition that the teinds were a fifth part of the rent; but ſince that calculation, an old decreet of valuation has been diſcovered, which (ſtating the victual at 1col. Scots per chalder) makes the whole teind 121 l. 13 s. 5 d.; and after deduction of 3 l. 13 s. 11d. 6-12ths of ſtipend, leaves only 118l. 5½d. of free teind. So calculating the 7l. 19 s. 5½ d. at 22 years purchaſe, and 60 l. 8 d. 10 d. 8-12ths remaining of the ſaid 68 l. 8 s. 4d 4-12ths, ſuppoſed to be teind, at 22 years purchaſe, the value of Abbotſhaugh and Mungal ſhould be conſidered to be the above L. 6595 13 6 4-12ths

The 68l. 8s. 10d. 8-12ths, at 22 years purchaſe, 1349 13 10 4-12ths

And the 7l. 19s. 5d. 6-12ths at five years purchaſe, 39 17 5 6-12ths

L. 7965 6 8 2-12ths

The ſituation of theſe lands, in the Carſe of Falkirk, ſo near the works of Carron, in the moſt flouriſhing ſtate; and the apparent advantages of ſuch a neighbourhood, need not to be ſtated; they render the premiſſes in the higheſt degree valuable.

The articles of ſale may be ſeen in the office of Alexander Rob depute clerk of ſeſſion; and copies of the articles, plans of the eſtate, and every information, may be had of Thomas Cockburn writer to the ſignet.

N. B. The eſtates will be divided into more lots or parcels, if it ſhall appear to be agreeable to perſons intending to purchaſe.

Sale of Lands in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

TO be SOLD by auction within John's Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, on Thurſday the 7th of Auguſt next, betwixt the hours of four and ſeven in the afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATES after mentioned, viz.

The Lands of Over and Neither Torrs of Kelton, Caſwaywend, and Corra, lying in the pariſhes of Kelton and Bootle; the Lands of Meikle and Little Glens, Glenend, and Falbae, lying in the pariſh of Kirkmabreck; the Lands of Whiteſide, Calliſide, and Slacks, in the pariſh of Anwoth; the Lands of Mark, Moſſide, Borneſs, Over and Nether Chapelton, Over and Nether Muncraig, Knockbrex, Barlocco, Kinganton, Rattraw; the half of the Lands of Ingliſton, and the half of the Lands of Meikle Carleton; the Lands of Applegirth, and the Lands of Meggarland, in the pariſh of Borgue, and ſtewartry foreſaid.

In caſe no purchaſer offer for the whole lands, they will be expoſed in the following lots. The rents are as follows:

1. The Lands of Over and Neither Torrs,	L.	250 10
2. The Lands of Corra,		80 0
3. The Five Packs of Caſwayend,		34 0

Theſe three lots are all of an excellent ſoil, contain plenty of marle, and are within ſixteen meaſured miles of Dumfries, and ten of Kirkcudbright, and upon the high road betwixt Carlingwork and Dumfries

4. The Four Merk Land of Meikle Glen and Glenend, and the three merk land of Little Glen, rent paid when laſt let,		270 0
N. B. There is a good houſe of four rooms on a floor, with garden, farm-houſe, and office-houſes, upon the lands of Meikle Glen.		
5. The Lands of Falbae,		24 0
6. The Lands of Whiteſide, Calliſide, and Slacks,		100 0
7. The Lands of Mark,		20 0
8. The Lands of Moſſide,		10 10
9. The Twelve-merk Land of old extent of Borneſs,		120 0
10. The Lands of Over and Nether Chapelton,		210 0
11. The Twelve-merk Land of Old Extent of Over and Nether Muncraig,		145 0
12. The Three-merk Land of Knockbrex, the Eight-merk Land of Barlocco, the Twenty-two-ſhilling Land of the Four-merk Land of Kinganton, and the Lands of Rattraw, out of leaſe, but paid when let,		351 0
13. The Half of the Lands of Ingliſton, with the Lands of Applegirth, Meggarland, and half of the Lands of Meikle Carleton,		140 0

The above eſtate holds of the Crown, gives five qualifications in voting for a member of Parliament for the ſtewartry, and the teinds are valued.

The eſtate is incloſed, the moſt of it ſubdivided, and almoſt the whole unimproven. The Lands in the pariſh of Borgue ſtretch along the ſhore oppoſite to the Bay of Wigton for upwards of five miles, and have inexhauſtible pits of marle, which may be thrown out at a very ſmall expence.

The title-deeds, rental, and conditions of ſale, are to be ſeen in the hands of John Macewan writer in Edinburgh; to whom, or to Mr David Ruſſel accomptant in Edinburgh, (who has power to conclude a private bargain) perſons inclining to purchaſe may apply. Mr Adam Thomſon, factor upon the eſtate, will ſhow the lands.

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